

DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

A champion brave, alert and strong... To aid the right, oppose the wrong.

Vol. 1.]

Camp Douglas, U. T., Friday Morning, June 24, 1864.

[No. 145.

Daily Union Vedette,
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT SUNDAYS
AT—
CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TERRITORY,
BY—
OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN,
—OR THE—
California & Nevada Territory Volunteers

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the U. S. Quartermaster's Storehouse, Main Street.
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For Fillmore City, and all settlements between Salt
Lake City and Fillmore, on Mondays and Tuesdays, at
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County, on Wednesdays, 5 P. M.
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Fillmore and Salt Lake City, on Wednesdays and Sat-
urdays, 5 P. M.
From Alpine City and Cedar Valley, on Fridays, 5 P. M.

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

NEW YORK, June 20th.

Tribune special, head-quarters army of the Potomac, near Petersburg, Friday morning, says: We are again in front of the entire rebel army, which has been engaged by our advance of the 2d and 18th corps. Important captures of guns, prisoners and positions have been accomplished. The 2d with the 18th corps are in line of battle, and on the arrival of the balance of the troops, dispositions will be made for final assault upon the enemy's works. Since Tuesday night, when the advance of the 18th corps arrived in the vicinity of town, our lines have been pushed steadily forward, and several strong positions wrested by charges from the enemy, and we have taken 18 guns with several hundred prisoners. Our advance is within half a mile of Petersburg, which is in full view of almost the entire line. Prisoners state that portions of Lee's army commenced arriving at Petersburg on Wednesday night, only a few hours after the arrival of Hancock with the 2d corps. The City Point rail road is now in our possession. The Norfolk and Petersburg line is commanded by our troops. The 18th corps, which landed at Bermuda Hundred, crossing the Appomattox on pontoons laid four miles above its mouth, penetrated southward to within about four miles of town before encountering any opposition. Here skirmishing commenced, and our lines were steady pushing forward and drove back the pickets of the enemy, who took position in their outer defenses. These defenses were immediately charged by Hink's negro division, with the most splendid gallantry and the enemy were put to flight, and two guns with a considerable number of prisoners captured. The works were taken and held until the arrival of Hancock at half past five on Wednesday. A reconnaissance for the purpose of ascertaining the exact position of the enemy, was made by Hancock. Considerable skirmishing ensued; only

two divisions of the 2d corps, viz: Birney's and Gibbons' reached the field. On Wednesday night, Barlow, who pursued another road bringing up the rear, came up. At 6 o'clock yesterday (Thursday) morning, the divisions of Birney and Gibbons were deployed in line of battle when their proximity to the rebels was discovered. Our troops bivouacked on the field, Birney occupying the left of the line and Gibbons the right. On Barlow's arrival in the morning, he was ordered into position on the left of Birney. Between 5 and 6 o'clock yesterday morning, the enemy opened a heavy artillery fire on our line, enfilading it with batteries posted on our left and rendering an advance or the occupation of a posi-

tion to the rear immediately necessary. Accordingly an advance of the 2d and 18th corps was ordered by Hancock, who in the absence of Meade, took command of both corps. The result was highly successful; several lines of rebel works being carried at the point of the bayonet and a number of redoubts of great strength occupied. Sixteen guns were taken and turned upon the enemy by the 18th corps. Col. Egan's brigade, of Birney's division, led the charge of the 2d corps and gallantly drove the enemy from his works, capturing at the same time, formidable redoubts and with Dwight's and Gillis' batteries completely silencing the rebel artillery on our left. About 1 p. m., dispositions for a final charge upon the enemy's last line were made. At this time Col. Egan was severely if not seriously wounded in the spine, and the attack was temporarily postponed. At 6 o'clock last night, another charge was made by the 2d corps, and an advanced position assumed and maintained. The line thus occupied was immediately rendered secure by the speedy construction of earthworks. At this time it is impossible to ascertain the extent of our losses, but 1,500 will probably cover the total casualties. It is to be regretted that our advance was not pushed forward on Wednesday p. m., as the prisoners concur in the statement that Wise's brigade alone held the town until late in the evening, when Lee's troops commenced arriving. Portions of his army marched from Malvern Hill, crossing the James on pontoons, above Fort Darling, while many were dispatched by the Petersburg Railroad. Our lines, as now formed, face the city from the east and south partly encircling it, and extend across City Point Railroad southward to the vicinity of the Petersburg and Norfolk Railroad. Burnside holds the left of our line, Hancock the center and Smith the right. The remainder of the troops who may arrive to-day will be assigned positions. Our troops are confident of final success.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
near Petersburg, }
June 18th. }

Contrary to expectation no general engagement occurred yesterday, although the fighting on the left was, at times, very heavy. Early in the morning of the 9th, the 2d corps, forming the left of our line, were considerably advanced where, for a short time, the fighting was exceedingly severe. The results of the battle, though not decisive, were favorable. Four additional guns were captured by the 2d corps in a charge, making a total of twenty-two guns. The whole line is materially advanced.

WASHINGTON, June 19.

A dispatch from City Point this

morning, reports that our forces advanced yesterday to within a mile in front of Petersburg, where they found the enemy occupying a new line of entrenchments, which, after successive assaults we failed to carry; but hold and have entrenched our advanced position from the force of the enemy within the new line. We are informed that Beauregard has been reinforced from Lee's army. No report has been received by the Department concerning the casualties of our army in the operations since it crossed the James river. Gen. Sherman sends the following: "At night, in the midst of darkness and storm, we commenced our march, and at daylight we entered the enemy's line from right to left. The whole army is now in pursuit as far as Chattahoochie." Gen. Sherman adds: "I start at once for Marietta."

Signed: STANTON.

ARMY POTOMAC, June 16, 6 P. M.

Smith's command, which landed at Point of Rocks Tuesday evening, advanced yesterday morning on the City Point and Petersburg road, and finding the enemy near Harrison creek, drove them into their fortifications some half a mile beyond. A line of battle was formed with Hink's colored division on the left. A charge was made and the entire line of works was taken, with 16 guns, 300 prisoners and several battle flags. The position was one of great strength, and should have resisted an attack from a much larger force. The colored troops are reported as behaving admirably, taking their part of the enemy's line at the same time the others did. Our loss in the whole affair is not over 200, of whom some 40 were colored. The 2d corps came up in the evening and took position on the left of Smith. In the morning an advance was made by the 2d corps, Birney in command. The enemy were driven from another position, with considerable loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. In the afternoon Burnside came up and took position on the left of the 2d corps. At 6 in the evening a combined advance was made along the line, and a desperate struggle ensued on the left and centre, both with artillery and infantry, which lasted until long after dark, Gen. Birney's command gaining the breastwork in their front, and taking a large number of prisoners. This morning at daylight another advance was made along the line. Gen. Burnside sent in about 400 prisoners, mostly Tennesseeans, from Beauregard's command; among them are 16 rebel officers. Hancock has also taken a large number of prisoners who are on their way to the rear. Our guns now command Petersburg, and can shell the city at any moment. Our losses yesterday are said to have been about 1,000, while that of the enemy was full as great if not greater.

DAILY UNION VEDETTE,
FRIDAY MORNING.... JUNE 24, 1864.

The News.

Just previous to the late interruption of telegraphic communication, it was announced that the siege of Richmond would soon begin and although its formal investment has not yet taken place in the more common acceptation of the term—yet the siege is, here and now, actually in progress. It is only a question of time—the capture of the city by the Union forces being no longer a subject for any doubt. We will curtly and succinctly give our reasons for so believing.

There are but five railroads and one canal coming into Richmond, by which anything like the amount of supplies necessary for the ordinary wants of a large city—not to mention the superadded necessary of stores for a large army such as that of Gen. Lee. Of these railroads, three are now entirely in our possession, viz.: the Richmond and York River—the Richmond and Petersburg and the Virginia Central—while the Richmond and Fredericksburg may as well be added to the list, since we have broken it in so many places where still held by the enemy, and destroyed so much of its rolling stock as to render it useless to the rebels for all practical purposes. The James River and Kanawha canal is, and has long been in miserable repair, and since Lynchburg is in our power, no supplies, save from the country immediately surrounding Richmond to the West and North-west, can be brought in by it. There remains, therefore, only the Richmond and Danville road for the rebels to depend upon, and how long they may depend on that may be pretty nearly deduced from the fact that with Petersburg in our power and this road but thirteen miles distant—no fortifications intervening—a day would not elapse until that road, the sole stay of the disconsolate rebels, shall be in the possession of Northern troops. When this shall have been accomplished (and it is being quickly but prudently done,) the question is no longer one of the strength of the fortifications of the city, but simply of how long the beleaguered army can fight without provisions, and of how long their ammunition will hold out.

It is evident that Grant, by moving around to the south crossing the James and effecting a junction with Butler, has made up his mind that the reduction of the city is best and most successfully to be accomplished in this way;—and to our unmilitary mind, the same thing appears self evident. No particular knowledge of strategy is required, to conclude that soldiers how brave and determined soever, cannot long fight without rations, and a man needs not to have studied at West Point to know that if an army is once put into a position where it cannot fight and cannot retreat, it must finally succumb.

We shall heartily rejoice when Richmond falls, for although the city was never so rampant as Charleston, and Virginians in general always came much nearer the characteristics of gentlemen than did South Carolinians, still the moral force of the rebellion was never of much avail until the influence of Virginia—the leading Southern State, after a long delay became identified with the unholy cause. It is also the rebel Capital, and its capture will stamp the signet of full success on the cause of Government and Constitution. May the downfall of the doomed city be speedy, and may we live to see the memory of traitors and the name of secession as much loathed on the streets and in the parlors of the now rebel Capital, as it is looked upon with horror in the solons of Boston!

HOLLADAY'S NORTHERN LINE OF STAGES.—The first train of stock for this line arrived in this city yesterday, consisting, in part, of twenty-four mule teams, ten coaches and ten wagons. The stock is in good order, the coaches excellent and the wagons just of the kind suitable for the line. The line will be in operation about the 1st of July, or as soon thereafter as practicable, and we need not state that a stage line owned by Ben Holladay and managed by Mr. Nat Stein, will demand and receive the patronage of the public.

CORRIE VINK.—We are informed that a prospecting party who have just returned from Cottonwood Canan, have discovered a copper lead (quartz)—a small specimen from which they smelted out and find about seventy-five per cent. of pure copper. A considerable amount of silver is believed to be intermingled with the rock, but as the smelting was done but crudely and no regular assay has as yet been made, we cannot speak with certainty. Some of the party who discovered the lead are old copper miners from the vicinity of Copperopolis, in Cal., and it is on their assurance that the lead referred to fully equals those of that locality, that we record the above.

DANCE ON EMIGRATION SQUARE.—An impromptu dance was gotten up by the emigrant girls encamped on the Sq. Wednesday eve'. It was a spirited affair, and all hands seemed to enjoy it. It was a little motley—it is true—but that was incident to the circumstances under which it was gotten up. Soldiers and citizens—emigrants and Yahoos—all enjoyed themselves or seemed to do so, and the dance was kept till after 11 o'clock, at which hour we tore ourselves reluctantly from the enchanting scene. Ob!

THE PROPOSED CHANGE OF CURRENCY.—The greenback movement still progresses in Nevada, and we observe with pleasure that some of the mining companies advertise that they will accept Legal Tenders in payment of assessments, etc. In the long run, the Government currency will carry the day, and the new National Bank established in San Francisco will have its influence in hastening the change.

PHRENOLOGY.—Mr. J. C. Towner, Phrenologist, is in town and will, for a consideration in postage currency, give anybody desiring it, an outline of his possible mental characteristics and probable moral habits. Anybody who is not yet sufficiently intimate with himself to know the kind of individual he is, will patronise him, but "if this court know herself, and she thinks she do" it won't!

LIST COMPLETE.—The list of volunteers who are entitled to the right to vote has been completed by Adjutant-General Evans, and passed over to the Secretary of State.—Sac. Union.

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

NEW YORK, June 20th.

A special to the *Times* from Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, says: Birney's division of the 2d corps, occupied a line within twenty-five hundred yards of the city and threw a few shells into Petersburg, firing several houses.

Another dispatch says, the fighting on Friday was very severe along the greater part of the line. Most determined efforts were made to break the enemy's line, but little ground however, was gained, except on the left.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 15th, says: Hunter's cavalry have raided through Louisa county upon the line of the Charlottesville railroad; also in Concord, 18 miles east from Lynchburg, and upon Campbell. Their purpose seems to be to desolate Lychburg, and possibly lay siege to it.

CAPE RACE, June 18th.

By the North America from Liverpool the 9th, and Londonderry the 10th. It is reported that the Germans assent to fourteen days extension of the Armistice. The pirate Alabama, has burned the ship Rockingham, from Callao.

CHICAGO, June 21st.

The gold bill, which has been signed by the President, restricts speculation somewhat: Sales in New York to-day at 210.

BERMUDA HUNDRED, June 19.

There was fighting in front of Petersburg up to two o'clock, yesterday, without any decisive result, but we constantly gain ground. We captured another piece of artillery. Yesterday decisive results were expected, and soon every thing will be satisfactory with the army. Our lines now extend some distance beyond Petersburg up the Appomattox river. Grant and Butler went up the James river yesterday, and had an interview with Admiral Lee.

NEW YORK, June 21st.

Secretary Stanton in a dispatch, says: "Up to 10 Sunday night, no later operations on the James river are reported. Our losses on Saturday are said to be heavy, though no official return has, as yet, been made." Secretary Stanton further announces that Sherman was premature in proclaiming the flight of the rebels from their position. The enemy holds Kemess mountain as the apex of his position, with his flanks behind Monday and Moses creeks. Gen. Foster reports that he had been informed by the rebel Gen. Johnson, at Charleston, that five of our general officers are in the hands of the enemy and kept under our fire. As a retaliation he asks permission to place a like number of rebel officers of the same rank under the rebel fire. Secretary Stanton has given permission.

Special to the *Times*. Head-quarters army of the Potomac, Sunday, says: No positive advantage has been obtained over the enemy during the last twenty-four hours. There has been more or less fighting along the whole line. Charges and counter charges have been made on our right, and the left has been swung in, something more than a mile, while the center has been advanced but little.

The *Tribune's* special of Sunday, says: The fourth day of the battle at Petersburg ended last night. If it opens again to-day, it will be the siege of Petersburg. We were checked three times yesterday, at four in the morning and at nine and four in the evening, and we swung around with a skirmishing front half a mile, at each advance taking one line of works and pressing up to another and last. Hancock and Burnside are in the center and found more opposition. The former has gained half a mile; the latter met more loss in his last assault, which was particularly severe in Barlow's and Gibbon's divisions, in two of Burnside's divisions of the sixth corps and Martindale's division of the 18th. We went up the river to within half a mile of the town. We now semi-circumvallate the east side to its last defense.

The *Herald's* special says: At 4 o'clock Sunday morning, Burnside's corps attacked the enemy's works on the left of our line and carried them after a severe and protracted struggle, capturing about 500 prisoners, six excellent brass field pieces and two others that were spiked.

The *Time's* special says: It has a report of a brilliant affair by a small part of Butler's forces on the Rich-

mond and Petersburg Railroad. A force of 4,000 advanced three or four miles directly in the teeth of Lee's veteran army, which it succeeded in cutting off, by destroying three miles of railroad over which the troops were passing as fast as the trains could carry them. While men were destroying the railroad a force of rebels came down and were held at bay by a handful of our men as compared with them in number, until the work was completed, when our men arrived and drove off the rebels.

BIRTH.

At G. S. L. City, June 22, 1864, the wife of J. W. ELSWORTH, of a daughter.

Special Notice.

MR. THOMAS GATES is the authorized Agent for the DAILY UNION VEDETTE, in Idaho Territory. All orders for Advertising, Subscription and Job Work, left with him will be promptly attended to.

MANSION HOUSE,

Cor. Emigration St. & State Road,
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

This is the most pleasant and best arranged Hotel in Salt Lake City. It is conveniently situated to all the places of business and amusement, and for the accommodation of families or single persons, it is unsurpassed. The tables will at all times be supplied with the best market affords.

Prices to suit the times.

J. 23rd JOSIAH TUFTS.

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EUREKA STABLES,

Next Building South of the
MANSION HOUSE,

Corner of Emigration Street and State Road
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

These New, Large and Convenient
STABLES

Are now open for the accommodation of the Public. Travellers will here find the best accommodations for stock, at the lowest market rates.

Cash paid for Hay and Grain.

ELSWORD & TUFTS,
Proprietors.

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A GOOD COOK, to whom good wages and steady employment will be given. Enquire at the Mansion House, G. S. L. City, U. S.

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The highest price paid for

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Office in G. Tufts' Building a few doors below the Salt Lake House, East Temple Street.

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At the office of the Overland Stage Line, Great Salt Lake City, will pay the highest rates for

GOLD DUST AND COIN.

Dust bought for Coin or Currency. Cash paid for Government Vouchers. Drafts payable in Coin or Currency sold on

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San Francisco, Cal., Virginia City, Idaho, Denver City, Colorado, Atchison, Kansas, Portland, Oregon and Victoria, British Columbia.

Postage, Currency and Revenue Stamps for sale.

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Great Salt Lake City,

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Correspond with Metropolitan Bank, New York; Clark & Co., Lawrenceburg; Clark & Co., Denver.

Refer by permission to Bank of Commerce, New York; Drexel & Co., Philadelphia.

RANSOHOFF BRO., BOSTON.

S. L. City, April 4th, 1864.

Co-Partnership Notice.

We have this day associated with us in business

Mrs. Conrad Fung and Abraham Ganz, of San

Francisco, and the firm will hereafter be styled RANSOHOFF BRO., instead of RANSOHOFF BRO.

BOSTON.

We insert the following communication, inasmuch as a large proportion of people in this Territory deem themselves deeply interested in the subject to which it refers;—and we do so the more willingly since all the ordinary avenues of publication are, by circumstances, closed to those who coincide in opinion with the writer. In conformity, therefore, with our adopted plan of giving all sides a fair show, we publish the letter:

Communicated.

SALT LAKE CITY, June 18, '64.

Thus saith the Lord: "Cursed be the man that trusteth in man and maketh flesh his arm, and whose heart departeth from the Lord; for he shall be like the heath in the desert, and shall not see when good cometh; but shall inhabit the parched places in the wilderness in a salt land and not inhabited." Jeremiah, 17th chapter, 5th verse.

The literal fulfillment of prophecy, is truly an evidence that cannot be disputed of the Divine authenticity of the Bible; that Holy men of old, spake as they were moved upon by the Holy Ghost, and nowhere in the Sacred Scriptures is this more forcibly illustrated, than in the foregoing prophecy of Jeremiah, which has been fulfilled to the very letter by the Latter Day Saints in Utah.

Led by continual revelation during the days of Joseph the martyr, after his death they forsook the Lord their God, and notwithstanding the positive declaration to them in a revelation contained in the Doc. and Cov., page 278, setting forth that there was no other place of gathering than that which had already been appointed, neither would there be any other place appointed for the work of the gathering of the Saints, they forgot and set aside the Commandment of the Lord—placed their trust in a man who said the Rocky Mountains was Zion, the place of refuge; and without seeking the word of the Lord, followed blindly to the Salt Land, a place not inhabited.

That their hearts have departed from the Lord, in fulfillment of the words of the ancient Prophet, is also evident, from the fact that they publicly acknowledge and teach that Adam, a man like unto themselves, carnal and sensual, and who became subject to the will of the Devil, as the Doc. and Cov., informs us. "We would ask where our God was then?" that this Adam whom the Lord Jesus says he created, is their God, and the only God with whom they have to do! Many who once professed to know God, having departed from the true faith, have in their wicked enthusiasm declared that Brigham Young was their God, and the only God they cared about; and we know of one High Priest, who had not entirely lost his manhood, being cast out of the Synagogue because he would not acknowledge Brigham as his God. The Book of Mormon informs us, page 39, "That the Lord leadeth away the righteous into precious lands, and the wicked He destroyeth, and curseth the land unto them for their sakes."

Brigham says of this place, in his sermon published in the "Journal of Discourses," vol. 3, page 21: "That you cannot find a place more undesirable than this; that it was repugnant to the feelings of the Saints; that he came here not by choice, but of necessity; that the Gentiles could not live here." Now if the Lord leads the righteous into precious lands, this cannot be the abiding place of the righteous. The literal fulfillment of this prophecy is also an evidence of the Divine authenticity of the "Book of Cov." We refer to page 157, showing, that the rebellious should be cut off out of the land of Zion; should be sent away, and not inherit the land. Again, on page 302, the promise of the Lord to the Saints when in Nauvoo, designated as the corner stone of Zion, says: "if they would hearken to the voice of the Lord, and keep his commands, they should not be moved out of their place." Did they keep his commandments? we answer, no. Again, in case of disobedience, wrath, cursings, and indignation, was to come upon them, which was literally fulfilled when they were driven out of the land of Zion, for their follies and abominations. This salt land then is not the place of refuge for the righteous, but a place where the wicked and rebellious should be sent to, who in the due time of the Lord were to be visited.

That they did not know when good came, is apparent, for when it pleased the Lord to send a message of good will to them, pleading with them to forsake their sins, through one of the true lineage of the prophets, the reply of the leader was, no house or place where he had influence should be opened to receive the doctrine of the Son of God. But thanks be to Jesus, who giveth the victory, and in whom we trust, the veil of darkness that overshadows the people of Utah is bursting asunder; and ere long the honest hearted Saints will rejoice in their redemption from priesthood and bondage, and enjoy that freedom which belongeth to the sons and daughters of God.

Respectfully, E. C. BRIGGS.

MEMORIALS OF CURSE FROM THE RESTORER.

When the wife of righteous Lot transgressed the commandments given for her deliverance, she became a "pillar of salt."

When Shechem was desolated by the commandment and miraculous power of God, it

was sown with "salt." A solemn and awful curse.

And when Brigham Young and his associates departed from the faith, they hastened to the valley of "salt."

The Brighamite says that the valley of the mountains is the closet of security, but the Lord says: "In vain is salvation hoped for from the hills, and from the multitude of mountains." Isa. 3, 23.

DEATH IN THE SWEET-MEAT JARS.—A child was recently poisoned in Pennsylvania, so that death ensued, from eating apple-butter which had been kept in a glazed jar. This glazing contains an active poison—the oxide of lead—which is dissolved by fruit acids, and is extremely dangerous to life. All such substances as apple-butter and the like should be kept in wood or glass vessels, so as to avoid the possibility of mischief.

**W. KEENTOFF,
WATCH MAKER.**

GROESBECK'S BUILDINGS,
Cor. Main & Second South Temple Streets
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Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in the best possible manner.

BANNACK CITY EXPRESS

Has increased its service, and now starts Concord wagons every

MONDAY & THURSDAY

From Great Salt Lake and Bannack Cities, connecting at Snake River.

TIME, FOUR AND ONE HALF DAYS.

Their Coaches run daily between

BANNACK AND VIRGINIA CITIES.

Their first exploring expedition has started from Virginia City for the Kootenay mines, and it is their intention to extend the Express to these newly discovered and prosperous mines.

A. J. OLIVER & CO.,
T. D. BROWN, Agent,
G. S. L. City.

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BLACKFOOT BUTTE FERRY.

This Ferry is now in complete running order, and is the Best and Safest Ferry on Snake River and is running at LOWER RATES than any other ferry in the Western Country.

EMIGRANTS AND FREIGHTERS

To East Bannack, Virginia, Boise Mines and Oregon will find it to their interest to travel by the way of this Ferry for the simple reason that it is the Best and NEAREST road to any of the above places.

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EAST BANNACK CITY,

IDAHo TERRITORY.

THE great through U. S. mail to East Bannack will leave Salt Lake City twice a week, (every Monday and Thursday morning,) at 8 o'clock, A. M., in splendid four horse Truly coaches, via Box Elder, Cache Valley settlements and Soda Springs.

Schedule Time—5 days and 8 hours.

Over a portion of the route passengers will be conveyed in Troy coaches, and the balance of the way in light spring wagons. Connections made at Bannack with express to Virginia, Nevada and Gallatin cities, and the mining districts east of the mountains.

Every attention paid to passengers for Bannack or intermediate points.

Application for passage or information may be made to Mr. Samuel D. Sirrine, Salt Lake House, or to the undersigned, South Temple street, first block west of Tabernacle.

E. M. Morgan, Bannack City, Idaho Territory, Agent ap27-tf

L. I. SMITH, Proprietor.

**JAMES LINFORTH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
300 BATTERY STREET,
San Francisco, Cal.**

Sight Drafts on Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.

" " Austin, Nevada Territory.

Particular attention given to purchases for Utah, ap28

FOR SALE.

Gunny Bags, Grain Sacks and Packing Boxes of all sizes, at the H. R. Substation Storehouse, Salt Lake City.

TELEGRAPH COAL BED.

\$4 per ton.

PARTIES can be supplied with Coal at this mine at the above rate.

Orders left at the Telegraph Office or at the Mine, will be promptly attended to.

GEO. W. CARLETON,
Great Salt Lake City, April 6th, 1864.

ap28-2m

ASSAY OFFICE.

H. W. KEARNS,
formerly of New York City.

ASSAYER AND REFINER.

Having opened an office at Camp Douglas, I now prepare to make Assays of Ores of every description, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms; having had an experience of many years both in New York and California, he feels confident of giving satisfaction.

Office, first building East of the Cavalry quarters, Camp Douglas. ap28-2m

TOOK OUT IN 1861 WITH THE

\$100 BOUNTY!!

RECRUITS WANTED

IMMEDIATELY

FOR THE

3d Regiment of Infantry, Cal. Vol's.

—

FOR THE PURPOSE OF FILLING THE RANKS OF

the Third Regiment of Infantry, Cal. Vol's, the undersigned has been duly appointed Recruiting Officer

and is now prepared to welcome men for this Regiment at

CAMP DOUGLAS, U. T.

Good Pay, a large allowance of Clothing, abundant and good Rations with ample Medical attendance.

The Bounty of one hundred dollars will be paid whenever the Soldier shall have been honorably discharged.

Rerupts will positively be mustered into the service immediately and will receive Pay, Rations,

Clothing, etc., from the date of their enlistment.

For further information apply personally at the Recruiting rendezvous, Camp Douglas, Utah Ter'y, to the undersigned.

W. H. DODDS,

Lieut. 2d Inf. C. V.,

Recruiting Officer.

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CHINESE LUMBERY.—There is a man who had a plot of ground, in which he was going to plant some cabbages. He knew there were beetles and other insects in the ground which would eat them, so, when it was all ready, he puts bits of cabbage leaf, about two feet apart, all over the plot, placing a stone on each to keep it from being blown away. He left them for a time, and then visited them at intervals, finding insects at work on them each time. These he killed, removing carefully the remains for fear of their scaring away the brethren. At last, when he could catch no more, he planted out his cabbages. All this I saw with my own eyes, and the good man seemed to think there was nothing unusual in it, but that it was the most natural way in the world of securing the safety of his vegetables, at the cost of a few leavers.—*Fisher's Three Years' Service in China.*

THE LETTER H.—There is something profoundly lamentable in the conversation of a Cockney. An exchange gives the following as the direction of an English father to his son: "'Arry, 'op hop hand go down to Mr. 'Arris's, hand hask 'im hif 'e 'as a bit of hash or hoak to make a 'ammer 'andle." We can remember something about as good, and quite true. An English actor was playing Pierre, to "William Tell." Pierre has the following speech: "Horrible! most horrible! To save his own and Albert's life, Tell has consented to shoot an apple off his own son's head." The actor knocked about his h's thus: "Orrible! most 'orrible! To save 'is hown hand Halbert's life, Tell 'as consented to shoot han hadple hoff 'is hown son's 'ead."

A WOMAN WITH HORNS.—The New York *Observer* of the 12 ult., contains a letter from its correspondent at Larissa, in the island of Cyprus (Turkish dominions,) describing a most remarkable *lasse nature*, recently discovered there. It is nothing less than a woman with horns growing out of her head! She has one large horn on the side of her head, of the size and consistency of an ordinary ram's horn, besides three or four cornicles on other parts of the head. The writer states that he has seen her, and that she has been visited by nearly all the consuls and Europeans in that place, some of whom are making an effort to secure her for exhibition.

"If you go into a totally dark room, where there happens to be a pure white object, you will, after a time, know in what part of the room it is, and, if you have patience, you will soon be able to distinguish it from the articles. Again, if you are in the dark, and an object of light color is near you, however minute, it will in a few moments become visible. You yourself are in darkness, yet you see. The object of your vision sheds no light on other bodies however near. It is merely self-illuminating.

BUMPS.—Josh Billings, the humorist, publishes the following "greenologikul" chart of McClellan's head:

Pollytyks—You have got the natural way. A splendid bump. It feels like a dimmykratik bump, too. Menny a man has got to be knustable with half your bump.

Kombatiness—Sleightnally, very much. Yu mite fite a woman, but tuff match. I shud like to bet on that woman. This bump wants ponitising.

An enamored swain was serenading a pretty Quakeress, and sang the song of "*Home, Sweet Home!*" when the Father appeared at the window. "Friend," said he, "thee has been singing of thy home, thy sweet home. Now, if thee has a home, and a sweet home, why don't thee go to it?"

FIRST TRAIN FROM THE EAST!

ANT. GILBERT,
W. GILBERT,
SALT LAKE CITY.

CRAIG P. GILBERT,
Baptist Chap.
Idaho Ter.

GILBERT & SONS,

are now receiving the most
to add to our stock to meet the
present demand.

MAGNIFICENT STOCK

AT THE GILBERT STORE

GENERAL ASSORTED MERCHANDISE,

Ever offered in the Territory, consisting of

SILKS, FRENCH LAWNS, CALICOES,

CHAMBRAY, COTTON, WOOLEN &

MIXED FABRICS, FLANNELS,

AND OTHER STAPLES,

Selected to suit this market.

GILBERT & SONS

ALSO: A LARGE AND

WELL SELECTED STOCK

OF

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Ever offered for sale here.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

GILBERT & SONS.

\$100 BOUNTY!!
RECRUITS WANTED

IMMEDIATELY

FOR THE 3d REGIMENT OF INFANTRY, CAL. VOL'S.

FOR the purpose of filling the ranks of

the Third Regiment of Infantry, Cal. Vol's, the undersigned has been duly appointed Recruiting Officer and is now prepared to enlist men for this Regiment.

CAMP DOUGLAS, U. T.

Good Pay, a large allowance of Clothing, abundant and good Rations with ample medical attendance.

The bounty of one hundred dollars will be paid whenever the Soldier shall have been honorably discharged.

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Clothing, etc., from the date of their enlistment.

For further information apply personally at the Recruiting rendezvous, Camp Douglas, Utah Ter., to the undersigned.

W. H. DODDS,

Lieut. 3d Inf. C. V., Recruiting Officer.

W. L. APPLEBY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Clerk of the U. S. Supreme Court of Utah.

DEBTS COLLECTED, DEEDS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, &c., carefully drawn up for the States and Territories. Deposits, Acknowledgments, etc., taken according to law, for any of the States or Territories. Declarations for Citizenship attended to at the shortest notice, and on liberal terms.

Office at my residence, on Market street, one and a half blocks west of the Market House, Great Salt Lake City.

May 23, 1864.

O. OLIVE,

MERCHANT/TAILOR,

Main St. opposite Town Clock, G. S. L. City.

CLOTHING of all kinds made and repaired in the highest style of art.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of

Volunteers' Military Uniforms.

Notice.

Having been appointed by His Excellency, the Governor of California, a Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California, I am prepared to enter upon the duties thereof, at my office, in Main street, Great Salt Lake City, opposite Wm. Jennings' store.

Deeds, Transfers, Powers of Attorney, and all other legal papers made out on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

Acknowledgements taken for any part of the United States.

Patrick Lynch.

RANSOM OFF \$100,

on a horizontal line, and numbered 1, 2, 3,

etc., if from the discovery claim either way.

ARTICLE 5TH. Each company shall do the

faithful day's work on their claim each month;

and if a failure to do so, such claim or claims

will be subject to re-location; provided, how-

ever, that should the company be prevented

from working by local insurrection or rebellion,

their claims shall not be forfeited; and

provided further, that no claim belonging to a

soldier shall be subject to re-location until

six months shall have elapsed after his dis-

charge from the service of the United States,

unless he shall sign an agreement, or

of incorporation, to the contrary.

ARTICLE 6TH. Work done, or caused to be

done by the owners in any tunnel, cut, shaft,

water-ditch or privilege, in good faith for the

benefit of any claim, shall be considered as

done on the claim owned by said person or

company.

ARTICLE 7TH. All claims shall be recorded

within ten days after a notice of location shall

have been posted thereon; but a notice filed

for record in the Recorder's office, shall be

considered in all cases equivalent to a record.

ARTICLE 8TH. Claims on gold surface dig-

gings shall be each two hundred (200) feet

square.

ARTICLE 9TH. Locators on veins of coal or

iron, shall be entitled to five hundred (500)

feet for each location, and five hundred (500)

feet additional for discovery; and in all other

respects shall be subject to, and enjoy all the

privileges and immunities of these Laws.

ARTICLE 10TH. Whenever three hundred

(300) dollars shall have been expended upon

the claims of any company in this District,

the ground so claimed by said company shall

be deemed as belonging in fee to the owners

and their assigns, and the same shall not be

subject to re-location by other parties ever

after, except by an acknowledged aban-

donment of the ground by the company, which

shall be so construed after said ground shall

have lain idle for one year, and except in

cases where claims are in litigation.

ARTICLE 11TH. All voters at meetings to

regulate mining interests, shall be claim-owners

in this District.

ARTICLE 12TH. All meetings for the pur-

pose of election, or changing these laws, must

be called by posting written notices in at

least three public places in the District or by

publishing the same in some newspaper,

printed in the Territory, said publication to

be made by the Recorder, in either case, dur-

ing at least twenty (20) days previous to such

meeting, stating the object thereof.

ARTICLE 13TH. There shall be a Recorder

chosen from among the miners of the District,

who shall hold his office during a term of one

year, unless a successor be duly elected, which

can only be done by a majority of the legal

voters present at a meeting for that purpose.

ARTICLE 14TH. He shall record all claims

presented for that purpose, and be entitled to

receive therefor, sum not exceeding one dollar

for each separate claim or company. Pro-

vided, that it shall not be lawful for him to

record any claim in conflict with a prior loca-

tion. He shall endorse on all notices placed

on file in his office, the exact time of presenta-

tion for record. It shall be his duty (if re-

quired by the locator) to furnish each share

holder with a certificate of his claim, attested

by the seal of his office, for each of which he

shall be entitled to receive the sum of fifty

(50) cents. Before recording any claim, he

shall satisfy himself that no rights are in-

fringed.

ARTICLE 15TH. The records of all claims

located in this District, and heretofore record-</b